

WEATHER FORECAST. Jan 30 '22
Snow to-day; to-morrow unsettled; in-
creasing northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 33; lowest, 13.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was
best of The Sun intertwined with it, and
the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better
and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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NEW VACCINE FOUND TO COMBAT EPIDEMIC OF PNEUMONIA HERE

Dr. Copeland Reports Drop
in Fresh Influenza Cases
From 366 to 203.

OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

No Medicines or Injections
Known as Sure Preven-
tives, Says Physician.

BUT VACCINE IS VALUABLE

Dr. Park's Discovery Is Tried
With Good Results Upon
Police and Prisoners.

Dr. Roy S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, in announcing last night that the city is experiencing a mild epidemic of pneumonia rather than influenza, advised the use of a new pneumonia vaccine that has been prepared by Dr. William H. Park, director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the Health Department. This vaccine, the Commissioner said, has shown favorable results.

While it was the first announcement that such vaccine had been discovered, Dr. Copeland said that it had been tried on policemen during the influenza recurrence of 1919 and also had been used in prisons and other institutions. The Commissioner said Dr. Park is exceedingly conservative regarding such matters and merely holds that it has probable value.

The vaccine was described by Dr. Copeland as being a culture of sputum taken from a pneumonia patient and used to grow a microscopic plant in blood agar. This grows in twenty-four hours, he said, and the plant then is scraped off and diluted in a salt solution. It is heated to kill the germ and then injected into the body, the vaccine stimulating the anti-bodies and giving an artificial pneumonia-like infection.

No Protective Medicine Known.
"People are continually writing and telephoning to find out whether there is any form of injection or medicine which they may take to protect them against influenza and pneumonia," he said. There is no medicine manufactured which has proved a protective against these two diseases.

"No vaccine has yet been proved to be of value as a preventive of influenza. It is fortunate, however, that the epidemic which has been reported to exist abroad, and from present indications here, is really not an epidemic of influenza, but one of pneumonia. I say it is fortunate that the prevalent disease is pneumonia rather than influenza because Dr. Park has prepared a vaccine which has been found to be of considerable value as a protection against pneumonia. It is gratifying for me to be able to inform the community that we have found a way of giving a very considerable degree of protection against pneumonia by the use of a vaccine.

The vaccine treatment is harmless and requires three injections at intervals of about four or five days. This can be obtained from private physicians. The Health Department is sending all its resources to the preparation of a sufficient supply of such vaccine. While we cannot guarantee that in every case it will protect against pneumonia, we can state that it does so in a very large number of cases, and that even if an attack of pneumonia should occur, such vaccination is very likely to cause it to be a mild one.

"Arrangements are being made for distribution to private physicians. For the benefit of those who cannot afford the services of a private physician it will be given to the public free of charge. If need be special stations for the administration of vaccine to those who cannot afford to pay will be established by the Department of Health."

Pneumonia Serum Proves Useful.
A serum for the treatment of lobar pneumonia was developed at the Rockefeller Institute back in 1914 by Dr. Rufus Cole after three years of experiment. Its efficacy was demonstrated by its use on ninety pneumonia patients at the time, all of whom were cured. This serum was understood to be composed largely of the blood of a horse.

During the war the United States Public Health Department conducted experiments with monkeys in the city's research laboratories at the foot of East Sixteenth street to determine the value of vaccine in preventing or curing pneumonia. So far as could be learned last night the result of the Federal Health Department's investigation never has been made public.

Influenza and pneumonia cases reported to the Health Department yesterday showed a decrease since Thursday, although there was an increase in the number of deaths. Dr. Copeland said the death increase was to be expected, as the records show deaths do not show a decrease until many days after the number of new cases has declined. There were 203 influenza cases reported, as compared with 366 the day before, and 16 pneumonia cases as compared with 131 Thursday.

The deaths from influenza were five, while on Thursday there were only three, and from pneumonia the deaths totaled 52, as compared with 46 the day before.

Doctor to Vassar Favors Freedom of the Knees

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27.—"Woodrow Wilson was greatly concerned about the freedom of the knees. I am greatly concerned about the freedom of the knees." In this manner Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, physician to the 1,400 girls at Vassar College and instructor in physiology at that institution, paid her respects to the Parisian proposal to lengthen the skirts.

"It is my observation, after thirty-four years as Vassar physician," she said, "that the women and girls of to-day are very much healthier than those of twenty or thirty years ago were. I know of nothing prettier than the calf of a young woman."

TRUCK CRASHES INTO BANK, KILLING CHILD

Four Persons Also Hurt as Big
Motor Runs Wild at 14th
Street and 8th Ave.

CHAUFFEUR IS ARRESTED

Another Child Killed by Auto-
mobile—Fireman Loses Leg
in Bronx Accident.

A motor truck driven by John Hays of 312 Spring street swerved out to avoid an automobile at Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street last night, crashed against the curb and then ran wild. It mounted the curb and then ran wild. It mounted the curb and then ran wild. It mounted the curb and then ran wild.

The truck hit the wall of the bank so hard that it knocked out a window, and the glass showered those who had been knocked down. From that point the truck, with Hays still trying vainly to control it, wobbled thirty feet south on the sidewalk, jolted out into the street and progressed at the peril of all traffic nearly to the Thirtieth street corner. Scores of persons were passing the bank when the accident happened. The child killed was the first struck. She was Evelyn Rice, 6 years old, of 309 West Thirtieth street. As the truck dashed over the curb there was a rush to get out of the way. The child fell and got up again, but the radiator caught her and carried her to the bank wall, where she was struck a glancing blow as the motor jammed against the stone. She died of internal injuries.

The others injured were Marie Orto, 31, 269 West Eleventh street, bruises; Elizabeth Lewis, 37, 325 West Eleventh street, bruises; Samuel Zent, 18, 16th street, bruises; Samuel Zent, 18, 244 West Fourteenth street, lacerations and fractured left leg; Henry Wetjen, 63, 271 West Eleventh street, bruises. All were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Those nearest the accident, some of whom had escaped narrowly, rushed to the injured as the truck, careening from the sidewalk, moved off crazily down the sidewalk. Persons along the street and drivers of vehicles passing dashed for the truck and surrounded it.

Patrolman Michael O'Rourke of the Charles street station arrested Hays and held him while the injured were being put in ambulances.

Lieut. James T. Brown of Hook and Ladder Company No. 45, riding with a squad of nine men across Washington Bridge early this morning, was thrown forward and in front of the wheels of the truck when it collided with a trolley pole. His right leg was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

He was taken to Fordham Hospital. The firemen were making a run to a fire in the Bronx at the time of the accident. Brown was the only one injured.

In another accident, which happened at First avenue and 114th street, Pasquale Cantinello, 3, of 2223 First avenue, was run down by an automobile. One wheel went over his head, causing instant death. The driver was not arrested.

NEW YORK BANKERS FLY FROM HAVANA TO MIAMI

Five Make Trip in 3 Hours
and 39 Minutes.

Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank; E. P. Swenson, chairman of the board; Percy A. Rockefeller and Guy Carey, directors, and Lee Olwell, treasurer, flew from Key West to Havana, Cuba, to Miami, Fla., in three hours and thirty-nine minutes.

A message announcing the arrival of the party in Miami was received last night by the Airline Airways, Inc., owners of the air courier Ponce de Leon, in which the trip was made. The same group flew last week from Key West to Havana in seventy minutes.

DOLLS FOR GROWNUPS
LATEST CRAZE IN PARIS
From Three to Five Feet Long
With Trailing Limbs.

BIND AND ROB TWO IN GAIETY BUILDING AS THEATER FILLS

Three Bandits Then Join
Broadway Crowds and Es-
cape With \$1,800 Loot.

TWO SHOT BY THUGS

Truck Drivers Save \$30,000
Worth of Silk, Although
Hit With Bullets.

MILK PAYROLL IS STOLEN

Quartet Force Borden Em-
ployees to Hand Over
\$4,500 in Box.

Seven bandits with revolvers in three separate exploits yesterday afternoon and last night held up two offices and a truck loaded with almost \$7,000 worth of silk, got away with \$30,000 worth of loot and shooting two men. One of the victims, a negro from Philadelphia, is in St. Vincent's Hospital and is expected to die. The other man will recover.

The most daring case was a robbery in the office of the Morrison Fountain Pen Company, on the second floor of the Gaiety Theater Building, at Broadway and Forty-second street. At 8:30 o'clock three men entered and bound and gagged Abraham Morrison, president of the company, and his eleven-year-old son, Nicholas Apple of New Rochelle. Placing them on the floor behind the office railing the bandits drew the shades of the window that overlooks Broadway, along which crowds were hurrying in the height of the theater rush hours, and then they went to the safe.

From the cash drawer they took \$700 in cash and from other compartments more than \$1,000 worth of gold points and silver pens. From Morrison's pocket they got a gold watch valued at \$50 besides \$75 in cash. Stuffing the loot into their pockets the bandits walked out into Broadway and escaped.

Go Into Theater Entrance.
There is only one entrance to the Gaiety Theater Building, and that is the entrance also to the theater, where Elsie Janis and "Her Gang" are playing. The bandits came through this entrance, mingling with the crowds and went up the stairs. Two were ahead. They entered the Morrison office and one of them, a young man who managed the adventure, said he wanted to look at some combination sets. Morrison showed them. Apple, however, was examining pens inside the railing. The window shade was up and the crowds on Broadway could be seen through the glass.

While the other two covered the victims, the young man walked inside the railing and bound the wrists of Morrison and Apple. They were pushed to the floor and were tied at the ankles and wrists with their own handkerchiefs. One bandit drew the shade and going to the safe went through everything in it, throwing away \$1,000 worth of checks but putting \$700 in cash in his pocket.

The whole proceeding required about fifteen minutes, and after it was done the bandits took the telephone wire, went into Morrison's pockets and took his watch and cash. Before gagging Apple they started to take his watch, but left it alone when he said it belonged to his wife. Two of the bandits went out into the hallway on guard for five minutes, when he, too, opened the door and went into the hall. Apple began squirming about the floor and managed to get his hands free. He struck the gag from his mouth and then pulled the gag from Morrison, who was almost smothered.

Detectives Are Sent For.
They went into another office on the same floor and telephoned to the West Forty-seventh street police station. Detectives Fitzgerald and Benson, who were sent over, questioned everybody in the building and found several persons who recalled having seen the three men go into the Morrison office, but none could give them the time at the time.

The shooting of the two men occurred in the holdup of the silk truck. The negro victim is John H. Overton, chauffeur for the Teletype Transportation Company, a Philadelphia company, which has a branch office in 103 Tenth avenue. He drives a truck every night to Philadelphia, and last night it was guarded by August Koett of 27 Broome Place, Brooklyn.

The two started for the Desbrosses street ferry about 7:30 o'clock. The machine was loaded with silk worth \$29,000. They went down Washington street and between Houston and Clarkson streets a taxicab came up behind them and cut across in front, so that Overton had to stop to avoid a collision. Two men jumped from the cab, presented revolvers and ordered them to open the cases in which they ride.

Overton and Koett did so, but reached in their pockets for their revolvers at the same time. The bandits saw the move and began shooting. The first shot struck Koett in the right arm, knocking him from the truck. The next two bullets hit Overton in the abdomen and the neck, plunging to the sidewalk. The shots caused some excitement and when several men nearby began yelling the bandits jumped back into their taxicab and escaped.

\$4,500 Milk Payroll Gone.
Two hold-up men got \$4,500 in the afternoon from John Evans, superintendent of the Borden Farm Products Company's plant in 342 East 133d street. They went to the pay window of the company's office and took the pay envelopes. The bandits, one of whom is

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Bad Checks Good Enough for Liquor, Court Rules

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Tendering a worthless check in payment for liquor is not a violation of the law, Judge Harry B. Keldan told a jury here to-day in instructing the jurors of the case of Willard A. Smith of Kalamazoo, charged with giving to George Brown a check for \$640 as payment for eight cases of whiskey. Inasmuch as there are no property rights in liquor, the court held its sale cannot constitute a legal transaction and the exchange of worthless paper for it is not a crime.

IGNATIUS T. LINCOLN, SPY, CAUGHT IN CITY

Scotland Yard's Most Elusive
Man Seized in Office Building
in Lower Manhattan.

IS SENT TO ELLIS ISLAND

Slipped Into America Despite
Watch and Obtained Em-
ployment.

Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln, widely known for his activities as a German spy during the war and at one time described by Scotland Yard as "the most elusive man in the world," was arrested in downtown Manhattan yesterday afternoon by an agent of the Department of Justice and taken to Ellis Island, where he is held pending deportation proceedings. Lincoln was found at work in an office building somewhere between Church street and Broadway.

He had entered this country surreptitiously in November, eluding guards that had been set to watch for him on a tip that he was coming. It was explained by William J. Burns, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, that Lincoln was taken into custody at the request of the Immigration Service of the Labor Department. Mr. Burns said that, so far as he knew, Lincoln was not wanted by the United States Government, but that "several other countries would like to have him."

When Lincoln arrived here, in November, disguised and under an assumed name, he notified a newspaper of his arrival, and said characteristically: "If the United States objects to my staying here I will make arrangements to leave." His whereabouts remained unknown, however, and he continued to issue pronouncements telling of his difficulties abroad, and being sought by both the Austrian and German authorities.

Lincoln spent three years in prison in England for forgery, after having been arrested here in 1915. When he boasted of having been a German spy and feared being taken back to the Tower of London to be shot. He made several efforts to escape, one of these, on January 15, 1916, being successful, but he was recaptured and deported a month later and deported to England.

A shrewd, picturesque, bombastic man, he has perhaps had a greater variety of adventures in the world of international intrigue than any figure outside the pages of fiction. By birth he is a Hungarian and a Jew, but was converted to Christianity while a youth in the slums of London.

Benjamin S. Rowntree, the British philanthropist, became interested in him, and for four years he acted as his secretary. It was through this association that Lincoln, who up to that time was known as Trebitsch, was able to become a candidate for Parliament from Dur-

lington, a contest which he won and served in the House of Commons for several years.

He has been a Presbyterian minister, an Anglican curate, a student of divinity in Germany, a self-vaunted German spy, agent provocateur, besides holding many official positions in the Austrian and German Governments from time to time. In 1910 he turned up in America, apparently to attempt to see the Kaiser on behalf of some of the royalist faction in Berlin, but it is not recorded that he was successful. He took a leading part in the abortive Kapp revolt and was arrested in Austria.

Lincoln was released from a Vienna prison last June and then went to Italy, where the police made things so uncomfortable for him that he left the country and working his way by a roundabout route through several countries where he was persona non grata finally reached here incognito.

Continued on Page Three.

BOARD WILL DRAFT NEW RULES OF WAR FOR GREAT POWERS

Groundwork Laid for Early
Conference by Adoption
of Root Resolution.

AMERICA TO CALL IT

Submarine and Poison Gas
Problems to Be Reopened
by Commission.

EXPERTS WILL GUIDE IT

World Adherence Will Be
Sought After Recommendations
Are Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—The groundwork for another international conference to rewrite the laws of war for the submarine and other agencies of attack on land and sea was completed to-day by the arms delegates.

Under a resolution adopted by the armament committee preparations for the new conference will begin immediately upon conclusion of the Washington negotiations. The United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy will be represented and the American Government will select the exact time and place of meeting.

The first step toward revision of regulations is to be taken by a "commission" presumably composed of international law experts without plenipotentiary powers, but the resolution provides that after they have agreed the five Governments shall "confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized Powers."

Reopening of Problem.

It is taken for granted that questions of national policy as well as legal considerations will enter into the final decision reached and that the whole problem of not more than two members representing each of the above mentioned Powers shall be constituted to consider the following questions:

1. That a commission be constituted to consider the following questions: (a) The reopening of the problem of international law adequately covering new methods of attack or defense resulting from the introduction or development, since the Hague conference of 1907, of new agencies of warfare? (b) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

2. That notices of appointment of the members of the commission shall be transmitted to the Governments of the United States of America within three months after the adjournment of the present conference, which, after consultation with the Powers concerned, will fix the day and place for the meeting of the commission.

3. That the commission shall be at liberty to request assistance and advice from experts in international law and in land, naval and aerial warfare.

4. That the commission shall report its conclusions to each of the Powers represented in its membership.

"These Powers shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized Powers."

14 TONS OF SILVER FOR CHINA.

Largest Bullion Shipment Leaves
Cobalt, Ont.

COBALT, Ont., Jan. 27.—Fourteen tons of silver, the largest bullion shipment in the history of the Cobalt camp, left here to-day for New York, en route to China.

The Nipissing mine dispatched 286 bars containing approximately 402,000 fine ounces of the metal.

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GENOA CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD, BRITISH BELIEVE, EVEN IF U. S. STAYS AWAY

HARDING TO STIPULATE CONDITIONS SHOULD U. S. DECIDE TO PARTICIPATE

Waits for Harvey's Report, Which Is Said to Be Favorable—Government Will Not Take Part Unless Assured That National Ambitions of European Powers Will Not Be Injected.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.

No question confronting the American Government is causing so much perplexity as that raised by the invitation of the Italian Government to send delegates to the economic conference at Genoa in March.

There is not only an honest difference of opinion among the highest officials of the Government as to the proper policy but there is manifest on their part a disinclination to reach a decision at present.

It was expected the President would make clear his own personal views regarding the Genoa enterprise to-day. Early in the week he intimated that he would do so at his regular Friday conference with the newspaper reporters. Consequently interest was shown by the representatives of other Powers whose Governments are waiting on American action before announcing their own policies.

Foreign representatives have made it perfectly clear that the nations for which they speak believe the success or failure of any effort to rehabilitate Europe economically hinges largely on the American Government. Its participation would be held by them as the best possible augury for the restoration of normal business conditions not only in Europe but throughout the world.

Administration Concentrates on Problem.

The fact that the President was not ready to make known his decision occasioned neither surprise nor disappointment, but was interpreted to mean that he is concentrating the best thought of his Administration on the problem. Representatives of other Powers credit the President with appreciating the vitally important considerations involved in the decision of his Government whether it should lend a helping hand to demoralized European countries or hold aloof for fear of involvement in the political differences between France and Germany, France and England and France and Russia, as well as the personal animosities developing from them.

The only contribution made by the White House to-night to the discussion of the Genoa enterprise was in the nature of a paraphrase of the Presidential view that there is no immediate necessity for announcing his decision regarding the Italian invitation. It was supplemented with the announcement that the American Government is not doing anything to discourage or delay the conference.

Relation Is Understood.

Officials of the Government fully appreciate the fact that the relation of the United States to the economic project is vastly different from that of any other country of the world. The advantages or rather prospective benefits to helpless European countries as well as probable disadvantages to this country are being thoroughly debated and discounted. This Government knows exactly where it stands in relation to European troubles.

The considerations that tend to influence official sentiment against participation at Genoa are solely of a political character of foreign provision. If it were not for the manifest purpose of one or two of the European Governments to insist upon dragging in national ambitions and prejudices with which the United States is not directly concerned it is probable delegates representing this country would be chosen without delay.

American officials know only too well by experience that the presence of their representatives at the Genoa conference would be used to seek partisan national advantages. This conviction has prompted the Government to proceed with the utmost caution in approaching a decision.

Should Live Within Income.

It has indicated its views regarding the large, unnecessary and expensive armies of France and Russia. It has emphasized by the most direct methods of expression its belief that some of the bankrupt European nations should reform their own economic structures by cutting their expenses to fit their incomes.

It has expressed doubt as to the wisdom of admitting Russia on terms of equality as long as the confusion, instability and turmoil due to Soviet influences prevail in that country.

These are some of the reasons that have prompted objection to the acceptance of the Genoa invitation among officials of this Government.

There seems to be little question that majority sentiment in the Cabinet is adverse to participation. It is probable that if the President should now act in accordance with this majority view the invitation would be declined.

Continued on Page Two.

WILL BE A FACTOR

Consider America's In-
fluence Vital Whether
She Sits at Council
Table or Not.

BLAME FRENCH POLICY

Do Not Want to Go to Genoa
Leaving Question of
Pact Unsettled.

FRANCE PLANS TO DELAY

Tendency Is to Draw Out Con-
versations Until Postpone-
ment Is Necessary.

By JOHN McH. STUART.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Jan. 27.

If America decides not to participate in the Genoa conference it will be held just the same. This was stated at the British Foreign Office to-day, it being added that the Genoa meeting was essentially a European affair anyway, and that much could be done along the lines originally proposed.

But officials here admit that American influence is liable to be a vital factor whether she sits at the council table or not. The international tangles are so interwoven that America must loom big in the background. The British feel that an American refusal to participate in the conference would be something that France would have to answer for.

Officials here admitted it would be very regrettable if President Harding refused to accept the Genoa invitation, but nearly all confessed that they appreciated his delicate position and the reasons for his reticence. It was hinted that this situation will be used to impress France how her "extravagant claims" make difficult any broad adjustment of affairs.

No further meetings will be held between Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Comte de Saint Aulaire, French Ambassador here, on the Anglo-French pact. Probably there will not be any further discussion of this subject by them until after the Paris conference next week between Lloyd George, Premier Poincare and others of the Supreme Council.

The French position is guarded with the utmost secrecy, but in British circles THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here was informed that nothing tangible in this connection had yet been accomplished. It is agreed that they cannot hope to go to Genoa with the Anglo-French pact question unsettled, and delay may carry the negotiations embarrassingly close to March 8, the date for the Genoa meeting, and the British are strongly against postponement of the conference.

PARIS WANTS SOME TOPICS SETTLED FIRST

Harmony With Britain, Def-
inite Pact or Postponement.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 27.

With every indication that the United States does not intend to participate in the forthcoming conference in Genoa, three nations will strive to go to the attempt an economic convention later after European squabbles have been settled to the satisfaction of the European nations concerned, the outstanding points in France's attitude may be taken as follows:

1. The development of quasi-approval of the American attitude; that many issues are just as vital as that of recognition of Russia in a world council, and a demand for unanimity between France and England before they enter at Genoa upon a series of difficult financial negotiations, in which thirty-three nations will arrive to give the biggest piece of the settlement pie.

2. The growing evidence that Premier Poincare considers a definition of the terms of the Anglo-French pact a most important step toward the achievement of a basic formula whereon the Genoa conference could hope to succeed.

3. The tendency on the part of France to draw out the conversations with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, in Paris and in London respectively, beyond the date originally set for the Genoa conference, thereby warranting an excuse which is expected from France that she is too busy with other negotiations, whereon the Genoa conference must base its decisions, to participate in that meeting in any capacity other than that of an observer. This would give rise to a situation warranting Mr. Lloyd George, in view of his own political difficulties at home, in approving a postponement of the Genoa meeting until probably

Manhattan..... 25 10
Brooklyn..... 25 10
Bronx..... 25 10
Richmond..... 25 10
One of the influenza deaths occurred in the Bronx, that in Brooklyn and one in Queens. Pneumonia deaths were divided: Manhattan, 25; Bronx, 4; Brooklyn, 12; Queens, 4; Richmond, 1.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant Advertising will be found on Page 9-Ado.